Latter-day Saints COMENTO SNOW. TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST. TURLISHED EVERY EVENING. (PUSPAYS EXCEPTED.) ferrer of feet l Temple and East Temple Street Falt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Fenrose, Editor Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

PERCEIPTION PRICES. uss all business communications
THE DESERRET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah,

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE. t. A. Craig. . . 41 Times Building CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE R A. Cralg. . . St Washington St. SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE. C.E. King-Sheridan & Co., 400 Examiner Big.

BALT LAKE CITY, . MAY 2, 1900. THE GREAT CALAMITY.

Utah has never been visited with such a calamity as that which put the State in mourning, when the news came of the horror at Winter Quarters. It is so great and lamentable that the human mind fails to fully comprehend its magnitude at once, but it grows in gravity and sorrow over the situation increases as it is investigated and reflected upon.

At latest reports nearly 400 persons were placed in danger of death by the explosion, the origin of which yet remains in question, and over half of them have been slain. A large proportion of the victims were residents of Utah; many of them belonged to this city. They have been swept suddenly from vigorous life into the deep slumber of death, which there is reason to hope was comparatively painless.

The great loss falls upon the widows and orphans, most of whom are deprived of their chief means of support. Their bread-winners are taken from them. The husbands and fathers, brothers and sons, whose presence andlove were their solace and comfort, have been carried away with the awful blast, and the grief that burdens the

It is not, however, beyond human to repair the unspeakable loss, charity can extend its helping hand to alleviate the poor people left to struggle with want as well as anguish, and this should be cheerfully responded to throughout the State.

We recognize the extent of this great calamity, we deplore its occurrence, we join in the general sorrow over its effects, and we implore the consolation that comes only from a Divine source, to flow into the souls of the afflicted who mourn for the loss of their loved ones. God bless and comfort and provide for them!

### CONSPIRACY AND TREASON.

,The terms "conspiracy" and "treason" are often used by extreme partisans and controversialists, and very frequently without apparent understanding of their true signification. They are usually applied in an offensive manner, and somewhat in the same spirit as that which prompts profane

Conspiracy cannot be fairly or legally charged against persons who combine for any lawful purpose. It is only when something unlawful is contemplated and intended, that it may be properly applied to those engaged in the plot. Members of labor organizations have the same right to meet and plan for the raising of wages, the shortening of the hours of labor, the determination to "strike" for these or other legitlmate objects, as capitalists have to combine for the opposite of those purposes. It is not conspiracy in either case, nor in one more than in the other.

When people plot for the destruction of life or property, to interfere with human freedom, to prevent other persons from working when, how, where and for what they choose, to stop trade or commerce, to block traffic or transportation, or to do any other or similar unlawful act, they are guilty of conwhen unlawful means are thus planned

guilty of conspiracy which were organ. itself has been put down, ized for no unlawful purpose, and the done to effect the object thereof by one or more of the parties to such agree-

act it counts for very little. But when tween two or more persons to commit statute, it is felonious in its intent and | to be expected that the robbers who nature, and is rightly included in the had flocked to the flag of Aguinaldo, term conspiracy and is punishable as

Treason also must be understood to mean something more than talk. The Our soldiers are now pursuing the

freedom of speech and of the press secured to the people by the national Con. their nefarious work. It is an undertakstitution, is a real liberty and not a Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of sham. In order to make that clear of persons or courts, the framers of the Constitution of the United States placed this section in that sacred in-

sacrificed, some by the bullets of as-

the troops are applying themselves to

the work in hand with great zeal and

mmercial Advertiser justly remarks

ly to clean up, as the house of Savoy

d to clean up the fruitage of Bourbor

akness and corruption in the Medi-

rranean." If it takes time to do so,

he critics of the American policy in

that part of the world should not lose

eir patience. Already much more has

een accomplished than was done in

his direction by Spain for centuries,

nd more will follow. For as roads are

ullt and commerce established be-

een the different parts of the coun-

the natives themselves will find

to their advantage to protect the

untry from the lawless acts of rob-

wers. Where civilization is backward,

rigandage has a chance. It is the

ill makes it possible for Bedouins to

coam the country for prey, and for

furds to commit wholesale slaughter

the day time. For the advance of

ilization, beasts of prey and with

aparative order and security are

em trigands are driven back, until

e rule. It will be so in the Philip-

es, and the American soldiers are

ng a great work there now, which

"Ministers and scientific men" in this

y will, no doubt, be very much inter-

ted in the "holy shekel of Jerusalem,"

hich is said to date back to the time

King Solomon and which an enter-

rising commercial traveler is said to

stend exhibiting during his stay here.

But some of them-scientific or other-

wise-will remember that on the streets

sale for 20 francs a piece, or less.

Some antique coins, as well as other

aluable antiquities are still found, for

nstance in the ruins of Cæsarea, but

e natives now know somewhat the

alue of such finds, and do not part

with them for a few cents, as formerly,

lenuine antiquities are becoming

carce, the country for years having

een raked from one end to another

or such remnants of the dim past. On

he other hand, imitations of antiquities

are plentiful. Coins and manuscripts

re very cleverly made so as to look like

In the city of Hebron especially, holy

oins are offered for sale. Thrifty mer-

hants will accost the stranger in the

treet, or visit him at the "lokanda,"

some other coin, and it takes some

ne well at home in ancient numis

natics to tell the difference between

the genuine article and the imitation.

HERBERT SPENCER,

Mr. Spencer recently celebrated the

80th anniversary of his birth. He was

riends and admirers all over the world,

Forty years ago, he says, his physi-

clans had little hope of him being able

to reach a ripe age, and there has never

been a day since then, when he has

felt physically vigorous. Yet, he has

lmost accomplished the gigantic labor

e undertook at the age of thirty. The

ule is thought to be "a sound mind in

a sound body," but the world furnishes

nany an instance of an intellectual

diant dwelling in a frail body. Pascal

as one of these. Spencer seems to

another. For more than six months

e has devoted from three hours a day

the old-time routine, with no abate-

nt in the severity of his method, and

ith the same careful superintendence

those who assist him in the collec-

on of data over the vast field of his

llectual research. His mental

for seems unabated, and his pub-

hers are talking about the publica-

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

eated along the Caledon river toward

adybrand. This seems to have failed,

owever, and the two columns of re-

one of his next work,

multaneously.

and tempt him with a "holy shekel,"

he workmanship of a bygone age.

Hebron "holy shekels" are offered

all bear fruit in the near future.

HOLY SHEKELS.

diness of civilization in Turkey, that

hat "Spain has left an Asiatle

"Treason against the United States, thall consist only in levying war against n shall be convicted of treason unless the testimony of two witnesses to e same overt act, or on confession in

It will be seen from this that "adherng to the enemies" of the United States, "giving them aid and comfort," means more than speech or publication, It signifies some "overt act" which must be proven in court by competent evilence, not less than two witnesses beng required. Therefore, when people or papers shout "Treason!" "Treason!" n the sayings of others who criticise he acts of public officers, or differ with the course of the government, they only exhibit their own ignorance or inordinate desire to muzzle free speech.

"Conspiracy" and "treason," then, are not terms that apply to agreements or expressions that are not followed by unlawful nets. The liberties of citizens guaranteed by the Supreme law are above price, and must be maintained at any cost. At the same time personal rights and lawful government must be pheld and all good citizens will unite to preserve them inviolate.

### TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION

In another part of the paper will be ound a communication from an honred subscriber in Mexico, Doctor Waler Keate, who is a believer in vacciation as a preventive of smallpox. The 'News" gladly gives space to his paper. It is written in a dignified and urteous style, and it presents the ro-vaccination side of the controversy in an able manner, giving the arguments relied upon by that side. The "News" has not taken a stand

against vaccination, though it has given voice to the general sentiment of the people of Utah against making the operation compulsory, particularly after the Legislature had refused to grant that power to boards of health. For that reason we as willingly afford the able spokesman for vaccination a chance to present his case, as we have given a similar opportunity to representatives of the other side. Free dis-

cussion, when fairly conducted, is a great ald to truth, and truth never fears either light, or liberty. It is falsehood that works by means of persecution. and then hides its face in shame. We would suggest, however, that the ssue between the pro-vaccinators and

the antis can never be settled by statis-

tics alone. It will not be disputed that deaths from smallpox have diminished sympathy. While nothing can be done | in the world, but so have deaths from numerous other diseases. Statistics prove that Italy, one of the most thorthe temporal distress which is incident has had some visitations of smallpox oughly vaccinated countries on earth, to the catastrophe. The aid of the be- with fatal results. During the year nevolent will be invoked, in behalf of 1887 there were 16,249 deaths in that country; in 1888 there were 18,110; and in 1889, 13,413 deaths, all from smallpox. If the question be asked, how the epidemic can rage so fearfully, in a counry where about 98 per cent of the population is rendered "immune" by vaccination, the reply is that the leaths were generally recorded in the earts of the country where the populaon live as they have done for generations, without any idea of hygiene, while in the enlightened parts of the country, with modern dwellings and nodern sanitary precautions, there was hardly a case of the disease,

This is on the anti-vaccination side f the question of statistics. And this has been considerably strengthened lately by the reports of General Otis, from which it is evident that vaccination, no matter how often repeated, is not a sure preventive of smallpox.

The question discussed must be decided on other grounds. It should be possible for the scientist to explain the nature of the lymph and the nature of the smallpox and show how the one perates upon the other, just as it is ossible to demonstrate why a saw applied in a certain way cuts through a piece of wood. As long as it is admitted that erysipelas, and other diseases, have been conveyed into the human system by vaccination, it is wise not to orce it upon those who do not believe

in its virtues. There is so much to be said on both sides of that question, that one side should not be permitted to compel the other to submit to its dicta. It would be different, were the pro-vaccination position established beyond a reasonable doubt, which it cannot be as long as eminent scientists, including physiclans of first class repute, are among its vigorous antagonists,

### THE WORK IN LUZON.

Some of the newspapers in this country cannot comprehend that the war in spiracy in the full meaning of the law | the Philippines is actually over, as long and of the vernacular. It is the same as there is some work for our troops. In other words, they cannot underto effect something not in itself crimi- stand, that the lawlessness and brigan lage which are much older than the Attempts have been made in the rebellion of Aguinaldo, may still go on courts to make some labor unions for some time, although the rebellion

But this is nevertheless the fact. The efforts have falled for that reason. United States are now face to face with Criminal conspiracies in Utab are dis- the lawless condition which Spain has tinctly defined in the statutes of the done but little to stamp out. Our gov-State; and it is provided that no con- ernment has the task of breaking up spiracles other than those enumerated | the numerous robber bands that are inare punishable criminally. It is further festing the country preying upon peaceprovided that "No agreement, except to ful tillers of the ground and taking commit a felony upon the person of refuge in the mountains, whenever puranother, or to commit arson or bur- sued by the representatives of the esglary, amounts to a conspiracy, unless tablished government, fighting when some act, besides such agreement, be | numerous enough to do so, and hiding when a stronger force is on their trail. The condition in Luzon has for years been similar to that prevailing in some "Talk is cheap," Without some overt | parts in eastern Europe, or in Spain itself for that matter, where brigandage It amounts to an agreement or plot be- is not unknown. It was not to be expected that the end of the Luzon rebeleither of the felonies named in the lion would also be the end of the Luzon quotation we have made from the lawlessness. On the contrary, it was

what has happened.

would go back to their work after he had left them. And this is exactly An American garrison on the island of lamar. P. L. has been almost annihilated, two-thirds of the number being | American property. Clearly this agree-

handits with the view of stamping out | killed. There is some blunder, to leave the men exposed to such an overwhelming in which some precious lives will be ing force as set upon them.

Glving an accused person "the benesassins, and others by reason of the fit of a doubt" used to be recognized as hardships of such a campaign. But proper conduct in a jury. Now it is made the butt of a far-fetched attempt at ridicule. How times do change! success. A writer in the New York

Gen. Otls is said to be destined to come to the Pacific coast as head of the military department of California. The difference in work and worry from the position he now occupies will probably make the general feel that he has escaped from purgatory to paradise,

A Denver dispatch yesterday afternoon referred to a fear that the big Castlewood dam would break, but competent engineers say there is no danger. as the structure will stand any weight of water that will come against it People within reach of a possible disaster, however, will do well to remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of safety."

Utah is in a state of mourning today for the terrible calamity that has befallen so many of her people in the Winter Quarters coal mine disaster. Let there be left undone nothing that will bring relief to those on whom the burden now rests heaviest, the families of those who have fallen victims to the accident. The call of the needy should not go a moment unheeded in Utah.

"The Church organ has not with-drawn its anathema from the Supreme

There is no need to say where that came from. And there is no need to talk about "withdrawing" something that never was inserted. 'The "News' is not in the "anathema" business; it leaves all the cursing to its expert contemporary.

"It would be a welcome relief to the News readers, if its editor had indeed been stricken dumb.

No doubt it would to the writer of that sentence and those who have assisted in the attempts to "muzzle or kill" this editor. That is the dernier resort of baffled but petty souls when they utterly fail to meet an argument and refute the truth. But the desired relief does not seem to come, does it?

The Tribune had a cartoon showing the court room during the recent trial of B. H. Roberts, in which he was pletured sitting by the side of his counsel. Now that paper says editorially in criticising the proceedings:

"Another feature of the trial was the bsence of the accused." A common "feature" of that paper

is the absence of agreement between the facts reported in it locally, and the fictions of which its editorials are largely composed. Reliance upon those utterances would be utterly misplaced.

It appears that the limit either in speed or size of ocean-going craft has not been reached. It was thought that the size of the Lucania, 704 feet, was as long as builders would risk, but now a for, of course, it will be erected by nor clarman firm has undertaken a vessel, union men; that is, if the strikers of German firm has undertaken a vessel 752 feet in length. Heretofore the unions refuse to march in the industrial highest developed horsepower in an ocean-going steamship, 23,000, but the new vessel ordered for the North German Lloyd line is to have 45,000 indicated horsepower, with an ability to cross the Atlantic in less than five days.

It is now thought that one cause of the delay of Lord Roberts, in advancing, is due to a peculiar horse disease that has broken out among the animals. It seems that the present season is the most dangerous to the horses. The officers have been warned that the animals must not be permitted to eat the veldt grass in the morning when it is wet with dew, nor in the evening. Naturally such regulations would retard the movements of an army depending on horses for the advance. The demand for the war has already had an appreciable influence upon the horse market, and it is believed in a few months more, prices will be still

### THE TURKISH QUESTION.

The news from the seat of war in Chicago Dally News. frica now is that the forward move-On paper nothing is easier than to a squadron over to knock down ent of the British in the Free State as commenced in earnest, and that the Sublime Porte, or to seize a few custom houses and hold them until the claim of the United States is satisfied. here is some prospect of sharp fightg. It is supposed the march toward But the great powers of Europe have an incomparably larger naval force: Not long ago they had an incomparably etoria will be commenced from Kimerley, Bloemfontein and Ladysmith stronger claim upon the Sultan-one which involved not mere money, but For some time the efforts of the Britthe protection of human life. concert played its most warlike airs, h seem to have been concentrated on but the Sultan simply went to sleep, and nothing worse than long speeches a endeavor to cut off the Boers that aised the slege of Wepener and re-

was fired at him. San Francisco Chronicle. In the meantime if the Sultan owes our missionaries anything which he will not pay the sensible thing is to eating Boers are still making for the oay them ourselves, warn our citizens to leave Turkey, withdraw our minister orth. With Lord Roberts on the move, tactics must necessarily be and send the Turkish minister about his business. There is no more sense The hope is expressed at Bloemfona fight with Turkey than there would be in a mix-up with a den of skunks. Meantime the wise course is to believe in that the war will be brief, as soon the immense British army is ready nothing that we hear about the busi-ness unless it is over an official signatake the aggressive. It may not be brief, nor a bloodless struggle. But

probability is that the British will San Francisco Call. complish their purpose. So far they Since the days of John Sobieski there ve gained every point, except the reas been no prospect of Turkey in any f of Mafeking, The Boers have lost vay dominating European affairs, either by conquest or diplomacy. No nation in Europe is afraid of Turkey. Any one of the second-class powers could be appeared in the inability of the first-class powers in the inability of the first-class powers. ong the entire line, notwithstanding eir heroic defense, worthy of the an-The South African events will again o agree upon a division of the Otto watched with intense interest. For ith the advance from Bloemfontein, using the Shelk ul Islam, the spirit head of Mahometanism, to decia holy war against the Giaour, which Read the Mayor's proclamation and

war, and that is the policy he wloot in regard to the United State

administration at Washington

earnest and that it will tolerate n

Chicago Times-Herald.

The latest answer of the Porte to the

ct accordingly. turope that have millions of Mahon tan subjects. The tea crop in India is a partial fall-Kansas City Star. Users of the beverage are there-The "Sick Man" of Europe is slow ; eay. This is not the first example likely to be served with "mixed rinks" in the way of shrubbery to ardiness in the payment of its oblig ions in the modern history of Turke nake up the shortage. But the Sultan prefers paying to fighting. He paid Austria rather than a

The Chicago boller-makers have gone strike. Perhaps the better term ould be "off," since the number of lows struck by the men is materially duced during the lay-off.

he war will commence in earnest.

The storm was profitable to farmers long as it was a mild rain; but when rce wind and snow turned it to n izzard, a big lot of the estimated profwas taken off by the losses in cattle, neen and fruits.

American demand is so unmistakably vasive and insincere that no one could essibly defend its honesty. There was begin with a specific agreement that a certain sum of money would be paid as an indemnity for the destruction of

ment stands by itself alone, and the Turkish government should hav does now is to ignore it completely. The reply which we have received under pressure is that "Turkey will compen-sate American missionaries under the foreign subjects."

New York Tribune.
There can be no legitimate ground for complaint or remonstrance by Turkey or any other power at any measure, however, summary, which the United States may now adopt for ne collection of the debt on which idgment was so long ago confessed. Turkey has a yearly revenue of more than \$80,000,000. If out of that she cannet once pay a beggarly \$100,000, it is time for her to resign her sovereignty to some one who can do so.

In the case of the missionary claims much more than the amount of the If it were necessary for humani y's sake or for the national dignity, he cost need not be counted. But there ppears no such necessity at present f there is to be a general attempt to squeeze payments out of Turkey, we might as well be on hand with the rest. Otherwise, there is not much to be made out of the Sultan's promises. It would pay better to charge them up to profit and loss.

### DEWEY AND LABOR.

Chicago Times-Herald. There is the rub which tells of the acrifice he has made. He has known ination to a Farragut, but that was subordination to genius and to su-What he has to learn is the subordina tion of his every opinion to Tom, Dick and Harry, to this federation, to that red fatal to offend anybody, and at he must not speak before the pu-until his words and ideas have been vised by the pen of capital and the

Kansas City Star. Nothing can be done in Chicago, it appears, without union labor serving notice on somebody that he can't do nected with whatever it is was done by non-union labor. President McKinley was required to join the union before h could lay the cornerstone of a Unite States postoffice in Chicago, and now Admiral Dewey has been notified that he must not review the procession or a non-union band stand. The United States having a union President, the is a union Admiral. The country will observe the reply of the admiral with nterest, for it will indicate whether the battle of Mania was a regular duon battle, or whether it was fought under a "scab" admiral, and hence is without force and effect. In this dilemma Admiral Dewey might come to Kansas City, where he can step direct from his car into Union avenue. Boston Herald.

It is rather hard to keep track of the Dewey grand stand row in Chicago, but he latest phase of the affair appears to be that, while the union and non-union arpenters were wrangling over the natter, a committee of contractors can orward and offered to build the grand stand without cost to the reception comittee, and the offer was promptly as epted. It now appears that the tende was less a matter of saving the commit tee money than it was an effort on the part of the bosses to keep the union men out of making that much wages, , at least past the grand sta and the union brass bands say they wi not play a note when they are passing the stand put up by men who do n ng to organized labor. It is probabl that the only way out of the difficult; is to build two grand stands, one which will be unmusical and the other bear the union label. It's a queer mess

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Improvement Era for May has, as usually, an interesting table of con-tents. "Can We Forget?" is a brief article by Dr. James E. Talmage, in which the author shows that memory is a storehouse in which thoughts, facts, and incidents are carefully stored away 'Recollection," he says, "is the librar! olumes in position, the pages in or-er." The lesson is: "Seek rather to cultivate the efficiency of recollection than that of memory," a valuable him than that of methody, available interparticularly to the young readers of the Era, The "Life and Labors of Sidney Rigdon," by John Jaques, is continued. In "How I Obtained a Testimony of the Gospel," Elder William A. Morton tells of an experience he had while engaged in prayer. Prof. he had while engaged in prayer. Pro J. H. Paul continues his article on "Th Kingdom of Heaven," comparing orthodox views with those of the ter-day Saints; Warren Shepherd, the Brigham Young Academy, writes about "Mohammed and the Saracens." "Apostle Lyman's Mission to the Indians," is graphically described by Edward H. Anderson. This is fol lowed by two letters from missionaries one in Norway and one lately laboring in Arizona. "What Can We Know?" by Attewall Wootten, is a short article on an important question. The au thor points out that intelligence re ceived through "revelation" within is as readily recognized as truth as that which is received through the medium of outward senses. Professor Willard Done continues his article on "Theology in Education." "The South African War" is the subject of a sketch by Dr. J. M. Tanner. In the department headed "Editor's Table," the sen-ior editor speaks of the Priesthood. This is an article well worth reading and studying closely. "The Brigham Young Academy Exploring Expedition" is the subject of another editorial, and this is followed by "Notes" on various topics. There are also a number of s made that in the June number of the Era will appear an article by Pro-fessor John A. Widtsoe, and one by Hon, B. H. Roberts,-Templeton Build-ing, Salt Lake City.

### Salt Lake Theatre GEO, D. PYPER, Manager.

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